

the black spruces forming the forest cover of this station are heavily infected with *Arceuthobium pusillum*.

A thorough search for the plant in favorable habitats may reveal that *Geocaulon lividum* is a much more common plant in northern New England than present collections indicate.

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FURTHER NOTES ON CHAMAECYPARIS THYOIDES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Since the publication of my note (*Rhodora* 63:281-285), some additional stations in central New Hampshire have been visited, and it may be of interest to describe these briefly. These will be numbered consecutively as additions to the list previously reported.

6a. Robb Reservoir, Stoddard. Elevation 1,275. A half mile from the previously recorded station for *Chamaecyparis thyoides* in Stoddard thirteen additional clumps of these trees were found in April 1963. They were mingled with a thin stand of red maple on the northeast side of an open bog thru which the outlet of Rye Pond flows into Robb Reservoir. The cedars appeared to be sprouts from old stumps and are possibly survivors of a former larger stand that may have been killed by flooding. No reproduction or young trees were observed.

7. Ring Brook, Sutton. Elevation 950 feet. This station for *Chamaecyparis thyoides* covers an area of about 22 acres in a swamp forming the headwaters of Ring Brook. It begins about one quarter mile west of the intersection of Baker Hill Road with Chalk Pond road leading from Sutton to Lake Sunapee. The stream was dammed by beavers a few years ago resulting in the death or severe injury of red spruce and white pine but leaving red maple and the cedar little affected. On the West side of the swamp the red maple

has suppressed the cedars which are consequently very small. Many of the larger trees in this station display cankers due to infection with *Gymnosporangium* sp. The ground is either bare or covered with a growth of sphagnum which indicates the severity of the recent flooding.

8. Moose Brook, Hancock. Elevation 825 feet. This small stand of cedars is located along the first half mile of Moose Brook as it leaves Norway Pond and flows thru a rather wide flood plain. This plain has been the site of beaver activity in the past and is now occupied by a dam a few hundred yards upstream from the bridge on Longview Road. A seven-stem clump of cedars 4" to 6" in diameter along with a smaller double stemmed tree occur 150 ft. southeast of the dam while on the opposite bank 200 ft. downstream there are three 5" cedars. These trees have been over-topped by a high forest of white pine, red maple and hemlocks and it is doubtful if they can long survive this competition. Farther downstream are two groups opposite each other only 100 yards from the highway. However, they have been girdled one to six inches wide near the base possibly by beavers. It is reported that there was formerly an extensive cedar swamp on this stream and if so these few trees are doubtless the remnants.

The associated vegetation near the beaver dam consists almost wholly of white pine, gray birch, and red maple with some alder and one pitch pine. The ground cover of *Cassandra*, *Kalmia angustifolia* and other ericaceous shrubs is interesting as it suggests a former wet swamp soil that has been gradually built up by the repeated flooding of beaver dams until upland species have been able to invade the site.

9. Shedd Brook, Hillsboro. Elevation 970 feet. Scattered trees of *Chamaecyparis thyoides* occur along Shedd Brook beginning about 300' east of the Hillsboro-Windsor town line. The brook here meanders thru a marshy plain which shows evidence of intermittent flooding probably by beavers. Much of the sparse stock of red maples is dead as well as some of the cedars. There are five or six large cedars 8 to

12 inches d.b.h. and up to fifty ranging from two to five inches in diameter. Some of these latter appear to be sprouts from old stumps. The trees are scattered along both sides of the brook for half a mile with rarely more than three or four in a clump.

The finding of *Chamaecyparis thyoides* in these localities emphasizes the point that one should not be dogmatic in stating that the tree does not occur in any wetland in this region without a thorough search.

Specimens from the above stations are deposited in the Herbaria of the University of New Hampshire and the New England Botanical Club.

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